

JR4-2-502. Reservation of Bill Numbers.

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26	(1) In annual general legislative sessions occurring in odd-numbered years:			
27	(a) House Bill 1 is reserved for the State Agency and Higher Education Base Budget			
28	bill and Senate Bill 1 is reserved for the [Minimum School Program] Public Education Base			
29	Budget Amendments bill;			
30	(b) House Bill 2 is reserved for the [Minimum School Program] Public Education			
31	Budget Amendments bill and Senate Bill 2 is reserved for the New Fiscal Year Supplemental			
32	Appropriations Act; and			
33	(c) House Bill 3 is reserved for the Current Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations			
34	bill, and Senate Bill 3 is reserved for the Appropriations Adjustments bill.			
35	(2) In annual general legislative sessions occurring in even-numbered years:			
36	(a) House Bill 1 is reserved for the [Minimum School Program] Public Education Base			
37	Budget Amendments bill and Senate Bill 1 is reserved for the State Agency and Higher			
38	Education Base Budget bill;			
39	(b) House Bill 2 is reserved for the New Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations Act			
40	and Senate Bill 2 is reserved for the [Minimum School Program] Public Education Budget			
41	Amendments bill; and			
42	(c) House Bill 3 is reserved for the Appropriations Adjustments bill, and Senate Bill 3			
43	is reserved for the Current Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations bill.			
44	(3) In each annual general legislative session, House Bills 4 through 9 and Senate Bills			
45	4 through 9 are reserved for other appropriations and funding bills.			
46	Section 2. JR6-1-102 is amended to read:			
47	JR6-1-102. Code of Official Conduct.			
48	(1) Each legislator shall comply with the guidelines established in Subsection (2).			
49	(2) In judging members of its house charged with an ethical violation, the Senate and			
50	House Ethics Committees shall consider whether or not the member has violated any of the			
51	following guidelines:			
52	(a) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any employment or other			
53	activity that would destroy or impair their independence of judgment.			
54	(b) Members of the Senate and House shall not be paid by a person, as defined in			
55	JR6-1-202, to lobby, consult, or to further the interests of any legislation or legislative matter.			
56	[(c) Members of the Senate and House shall not exercise any undue influence on any			

57	governmental	entity.	
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- [(d)] (c) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any activity that would be an abuse of official position or a violation of trust.
- [(e)] (d) Members of the Senate and House [may engage in business or professional activity in competition with others, but] shall not use any nonpublic information obtained by reason of their official position to gain advantage over any business or professional competition for activities with the state and its political subdivisions.
- [(f)] (e) Members of the Senate and House shall not engage in any business relationship or activity that would require the disclosure of confidential information obtained because of their official position.
- $[\underline{(g)}]$ (f) Members of the Senate and House shall not use their official position to secure privileges for themselves or others.
- [(h)] (g) While in session, members of the Senate and House shall disclose any conflict of interest on any legislation or legislative matter as provided in JR6-1-201.
- [(i)] (h) Members of the Senate and House may accept small gifts, awards, or contributions if these favors do not influence them in the discharge of official duties.
- (i) Members of the Senate and House may not accept campaign contributions from any person while on capitol hill, as the term "capitol hill" is defined in Section 36-5-1.
- (j) Except as provided in Subsection (3), members of the Senate and the House may engage in business or professional activities with the state or its political subdivisions if the activities are entered into under the same conditions and in the same manner applicable to any private citizen or company engaged in similar activities.
- (k) Legislators may enter into transactions with the state by contract by following the procedures and requirements of Title [63] 63G, Chapter [56] 6, Utah Procurement Code.
- (3) (a) As also required by Section 36-19-1, a legislator, member of the legislator's household, or client may not be a party to or have an interest in the profits or benefits of a state contract when the state contract is the direct result of a bill sponsored by the legislator, unless the contract is let in compliance with state procurement policies and is open to the general public.
- (b) Besides the penalties authorized by these rules, Section 36-19-1 also provides that any person violating this section is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

FISCAL NOTE

H.J.R. 12 2nd Sub. (Gray)

SHORT TITLE: Joint Resolution on Joint Rules Changes

SPONSOR: Harper, W.

2011 GENERAL SESSION, STATE OF UTAH

STATE GOVERNMENT (UCA 36-12-13(2)(b))

Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (UCA 36-12-13(2)(c))

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.

DIRECT EXPENDITURES BY UTAH RESIDENTS AND BUSINESSES (UCA 36-12-13(2)(d)) Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

1/27/2011, 05:58 PM, Lead Analyst: Bleazard, M./Attomey: ENW

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst